

Please amend claims 1 and 5, and add new claims 33-50 as follows. A marked up version of the amended claims is attached at the end of this paper.

1. (Amended) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculation comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor selected from the group consisting of angiostatin, endostatin, a peptide containing a RGD tripeptide sequence that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, an antibody that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, a COX-2 inhibitor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds epidermal growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, and a pigment epithelium derived growth factor, in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculation;
- (b) administering to the mammal an amount of photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculation; and
- (c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculation with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculation, wherein damage to the endothelial cells resulting from steps (a), (b), and (c) is greater than that resulting only from steps (b) and (c).

5. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is an amino acid derivative, a porphyrin, a xanthene derivative, a chlorin, a tetrapyrrole derivative, or a phthalocyanine.

33. (New) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculation comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature;
- (b) administering to the mammal an amount of photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature; and
- (c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculature with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the occlusion caused by step (a) is synergistic with the occlusion caused by steps (b) and (c).

34. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the mammal is a primate.

35. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein the primate is a human.

36. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is angiostatin, endostatin, a peptide containing a RGD tripeptide sequence that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, an antibody that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, a COX-2 inhibitor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds epidermal growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, or a pigment epithelium derived growth factor.

37. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the photosensitizer is an amino acid derivative, an azo dye, a xanthene derivative, a chlorin, a tetrapyrrole derivative, or a phthalocyanine.

38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the photosensitizer is lutetium texaphyrin, a benzoporphyrin, a benzoporphyrin derivative, a hematoporphyrin, or a hematoporphyrin derivative.

39. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the method more selectively occludes choroidal neovasculature relative to the same treatment lacking administration of the anti-angiogenesis factor.
40. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the method ameliorates the symptoms of a disorder selected from the group consisting of age-related macular degeneration, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, pathologic myopia, angioid streaks, idiopathic disorders, choroiditis, choroidal rupture, overlying choroid nevi, and inflammatory diseases.
41. (New) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculature comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps:
- (a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature;
  - (b) administering to the mammal after step (a) an amount of photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature; and
  - (c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculature with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculature, wherein damage to the endothelial cells resulting from steps (a), (b), and (c) is greater than that resulting only from steps (b) and (c).
42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the mammal is a primate.
43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein the primate is a human.
44. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the photosensitizer is an amino acid derivative, an azo dye, a xanthene derivative, a chlorin, a tetrapyrrole derivative, or a phthalocyanine.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the photosensitizer is lutetium texaphyrin, a benzoporphyrin, a benzoporphyrin derivative, a hematoporphyrin, or a hematoporphyrin derivative.
46. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is angiostatin, endostatin, a peptide containing a RGD tripeptide sequence that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, an antibody that binds  $\alpha$ -v $\beta$ 3 integrin, a COX-2 inhibitor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds epidermal growth factor receptor, a molecule that binds vascular endothelial growth factor, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, or a pigment epithelium derived growth factor.
47. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein occlusion of the choroidal neovasculature resulting from steps (a), (b), and (c) is greater than that resulting from steps (b) and (c) alone.
48. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the method more selectively occludes choroidal neovasculature relative to the same treatment lacking administration of the anti-angiogenesis factor.
50. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the method ameliorates the symptoms of a disorder selected from the group consisting of age-related macular degeneration, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, pathologic myopia, angioid streaks, idiopathic disorders, choroiditis, choroidal rupture, overlying choroid nevi, and inflammatory diseases.

#### REMARKS

Claims 7 and 10-31 have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 1 and 5 have been amended. New claims 33-50 have been added. Upon entry of this paper, claims 1-6, 8, 9, and 32-50 will be pending in this application.